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HOME MISSIONS DEPARTMENT.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph.
HOME MISSIONS.—NO. XXVII.
Narrative. A feeble Church in Massachusetts.

Whilst with them I never preached less than three times on the sabbath and four times in the week. The time not occupied in these public labors, was improved in visiting from house to house, so that I became familiarly acquainted with almost every family, and also with their sentiments and feelings concerning religion. Through there was nothing among them which might be called a revival, yet I never had stronger evidence, that God owned and blessed my labors, than among that people. About a year ago, I found them divided and scattered, and the remnant so disheartened that they thought nothing could be done, to save them from becoming a waste place in Zion. Now, they are united, take sweet counsel together, and go to the house of God in company. Their energies are roused to action. A few thought with trembling of building a meeting-house. It was proposed—and met with the approbation of many, that in a very short time, a subscription was filled up, and half the money advanced, to erect a house with galleries, which will contain eighty six pews on the lower floor, with a steeple and steeple. They have made their contracts for the materials and work, in perfect harmony, and without a doubt, it will be finished in the course of the season, to the comfort and joy of many. Circumstances which operated so powerfully against them a year ago, have lost their influence, and will not probably exist again. Many of the people beholding the change which has taken place, are ready to exclaim, "what has God wrought." And I have seen one so affected with the kindness of the Domestic Missionary Society, as to cause tears to gush from their eyes, and run down their cheeks like rain.

Could you hear the disciples of Christ in that place pouring out their whole souls in prayer to God, for a blessing on your society and every member of it, and expressing the most ardent gratitude before the throne of Grace for your liberality, which has quickened their own energies and re-animated their hopes, surely you would say and feel, that "it is more blessed to give than receive."

The use I wish to make of this extract, is, 1. To remind missionaries, affectionately, of the obligations that rest on them, to abound in their labors of love, wherever they go. A missionary who designs to enjoy "otium cum dignitate" in a waste place of Zion, will prove a cumber on the ground, and plant more thorns and briars than he will pluck up. If he is unable to preach six or eight sermons in a week, he may visit the families under his care often, and converse with every individual belonging to them, freely and faithfully, giving them instruction and exhortation as their circumstances shall require. He may profitably establish more or less of a school, or may profitably attend, and by occasionally meeting with different neighborhood circles, he may make his influence to be powerfully felt on every member of the church, and through them, on nearly every member of the society. One of the settled pastors, under the patronage of the Domestic Missionary Society, writes, that, "church meetings have been held once a month, sometimes oftener. The Female Praying Society meet every other week—and at the same time, many of the brethren assemble in another apartment for religious improvement. And beside this several neighborhood weekly prayer meetings have been continued through the year. In addition to these, there have been numerous occasional meetings for prayer, for lectures and conferences—from one to four every week." Where religion is in this manner made the business of the missionary and of the church, the work of God in the conversion of souls must advance—the bounds of Zion must enlarge and such a church will infallibly attain sufficient strength, shortly, to maintain its own ordinances, and aid in giving the gospel to others. Much, I had almost said, all, the prosperity of our feeble churches, depends on the activity, the humble self-denying piety, and glowing zeal of missionaries. As a warm friend of feeble churches, and having been a laborer in them myself, I shall be excused by any missionary whose eye may rest on this communication, for urging on him the consideration, that it lies with him, more than with all other men living, for the time being, to determine whether a feeble church shall gain strength or not. If his heart be cold, and his arms nerveless, and his knees feeble—let him go into a cornfield, or a workshop, or a counting-room—but let him keep far away from the wastes of Zion. I would use this extract,

2. To remind my readers of the argument in favor of Home Missions drawn from the economy of their operation on the cause of Christ. It is an argument that has been often urged, and still, not perhaps sufficiently felt. About \$100 given to the church in question, has saved them from what they and others considered inevitable destruction. They were divided, scattered, and peeled—they believed themselves ruined—they could do nothing. The missionary gathered them together—opened to them his commission from the Lord, and said to them, follow me, and I will lead you into green pastures; they obeyed—their hearts became as the heart of one man—their fears dispersed—their hopes revived—they gave their hands to labor—and the Lord himself came among them—and enabled them to do with ease, what they had long thought it impossible to do. This people will be saved—and their posterity will be saved—and thousands of gold and silver will be gathered into the treasury of the Lord from among them "in all their generations," in consequence of the exertions made for them by the patrons of the Domestic Missionary Society of Massachusetts.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph.
TO THE BENEVOLENT.

It is desirable that there should be in all our towns, societies auxiliary to the various great plans of Christian benevolence. The avails of such societies should be under the sole management of the officers of the general societies, in order that extensive and permanent plans may be executed. No well wisher to these institutions would deduct at all from the charities thus bestowed, but would rather pray that they might be augmented a hundred fold. Yet might not the amount of liberality be increased, to the benefit of the great cause of God and man, by occasional appropriations of property, by the donors, not only to particular objects, but to particular portions of the world. The public are verily contributing generously for the bible and tract societies. Still, how deplorably short of the demand for their publications, do these societies fall. Various portions of the earth are now ready for the reception of tracts and bibles, and the earnest cry is raised for them. Missionaries and other benevolent individuals are dispersed abroad in the wide world and are wishing to circulate through this medium, the messages of mercy and salvation; yet where are the means of furnishing them with these silent preachers of righteousness. Our southern and western states, South America, Palestine, Asia Minor, Greece, India and the Sandwich Islands are calling loudly for our liberality in this way. Several ministers are in the coming autumn to direct their course to the western states, and shall they be supplied with no means of diffusing far around them religious tracts, those still but potent champions of the truth? Our missionaries can preach to but comparatively few of the destitute about them; shall they not be furnished with a host of silent preachers, faithful conductors in the cause of truth and salvation? Since they are sent forth to publish the Gospel to the destitute, why not furnish them with a thousand tongues, to proclaim salvation to those not only near them but afar off?

Now let the benevolent in our towns, who would enjoy the blessedness of doing still more good, fix their minds upon some of these portions of the earth, until its claims and its calls elicit their Christian sympathies and charities. If deemed expedient, let the minister hold up to view the real condition of that people, and then let a collection be taken, either by contribution or subscription for that object. Where is the individual in each of our towns, old or young, male or female, whose breast glows with love for the benighted, and who is not ashamed to beg in their behalf? Here is one way wherein you may do good, and doing good you are well aware is the second great object of life. With the approbation of your minister, if you have one, go forward, and present your subscription paper to all who will aid in sending salvation to that portion of the world you have in view. Wait not for your ministers to propose such a method, for they have a thousand things to oversee; and is not very much left undone which might be accomplished, because people wait for their minister to propose all plans for doing good? Clergymen often wait to see a readiness in their people to promote such objects; they wish to have their parishioners, after consulting them, go forward and act. If the good people of any place thus contribute, for the diffusion of tracts in our western states, or on any missionary ground, will they not feel and pray more for those people and for all in a similar condition? Will not their prayers and efforts enliven their zeal, and stimulate to more good works? Who therefore are those active and liberal servants of Christ, whom their Lord will find engaged in this work, and will at last be rewarded?

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.
We are indebted to the Agent of the American Bible Society for a copy of the British and Foreign Bible Society's Report, read at the Annual Meeting in May last, (pp. 67.) of which we have prepared an abstract as given below. It will be remembered that what we published on a former occasion, was confined almost exclusively to an account of the annual meeting and a sketch of the debates.—[N. Y. Obs.]

The Report begins by mentioning the effect of the "three Regulations," adopted at the previous Anniversary, which limit the efforts of the Society to the circulation of the Scriptures without the Apocrypha. In some places on the Continent difficulties have arisen in consequence of these regulations; but in various others, Bibles have been distributed.

The Committee express their unfeigned regret that in the adoption of these measures they have failed in their effort to conciliate their friends in Scotland. Several of the Bible Societies in that country have withdrawn their connexion with the National Institution, and others, at least for a season, have suspended their usual remittances. Among the employments of the past year, is mentioned the examination that has been made and is still making, into the different versions printed by aid of the Society, with a view to ascertain whether they contain any Apocryphal additions to the Canonical Scriptures, in order that such additions may be removed.

The resignation of Rev. Dr. Steinkopf, who has filled the station of Foreign Secretary for twenty-two years, eighteen of them without any compensation for his services, is spoken of as an occasion of much regret. His place is temporarily supplied by the Rev. Dr. Pinkerton, until a suitable successor to the former shall be appointed.

Bible Operations in France.
The Committee speak in the highest terms of the talents, diligence, and zeal of Professor Keiffer, of Paris, in whom they have found a truly valuable coadjutor. In his labor of printing the Turkish Bible, he has been unremitting, availing himself of all the observations which have been made upon that version. The printing of the Old Testament is already completed, and the New Testament is in progress.

Through the agency of this gentleman, the Committee, early in the year, ordered twenty thousand copies of De Sacy's Testament, and very recently, an edition has been called for, of five thousand copies more. Two editions of the Protestant Bible have been put in hand, one of a pocket size, for which there is a considerable demand. Professor Keiffer has availed himself of a favorable opportunity, to transmit fifty Bibles and 400 Testaments to South America. He has also forwarded 200 Testaments to Hayti. In consequence of his representations of the wants of numerous Protestants in the Department of Laziere, in France, the Society's Committee at Paris immediately furnished them with five hundred copies of the Holy Scriptures, and Professor Keiffer has been authorized to provide them a further supply of five hundred Bibles and three hundred Testaments, to be sent through the Auxiliary of St. Hypolite. One thousand German Bibles have been sent to the Societies at Colmar and Mulhausen; one hundred Testaments to a minister of Anduze; and on the recommendation of the Rev. Francis Cunningham, two thousand Testaments to a minister in one of the Southern Departments. The whole number of copies issued within the year, through the agency of Professor Keiffer, is 45,117.

an individual is now engaged in preparing a version of the New Testament in the Breton dialect, which bears a great affinity to the Welsh. The translation is already completed, and the printing has proceeded as far as the middle of St. John.

The printing of the Carshun, and the Syriac and Carshun New Testaments at Paris, is nearly completed.

Just before the anniversary of the British and Foreign Society for 1825-6, the Rev. F. Cunningham, above-mentioned, signified to the Committee his intention to make an extensive tour on the Continent, and was authorized to draw Bibles and two thousand Testaments. Of these he had the happiness of placing five hundred in a prison, the inmates of which amounted to four thousand! While at Paris, Mr. C. acted with an active friend of the Bible cause, and with the approbation of the Committee, engaged him to visit different parts of the South of France, with a view to promote the objects of the Society. The following is an extract from his correspondence:

"A proprietor of immense force will consider it a pleasure and a duty to serve the good cause of the New Testament. This respectable citizen assured me that his workmen, since they have read the Scriptures, conduct themselves better, and give themselves less to dissipation." Of a prison he states, "Several criminals, who, being in other prisons, had received a copy from the turnkeys, to whom I had sent some, said to their companions in misfortune, 'While we employ ourselves in reading the Gospels of our Lord, our misfortunes are less grievous to us.' Do as we, my friend, said I, a man condemned to the galleys for life, and you will see how much lighter and more supportable the weight of our chains will become." At one place, the mistress of a school related to him, that a poor old man, twelve children on the great advantage of reading the New Testament. This scene, he adds, was touching; for the sick man quitted this world blessing your excellent undertaking, and saying to his children, 'In this book, leave you the best legacy to promote your happiness.'"

[What is said of the Bible Societies of Paris, we omit; as it is drawn from the Reports of 1826. More recent information of the Female Society we have already published, and hope soon to receive the Report of the General Society.]

Bibles in Germany and Switzerland.
A friend of the British and Foreign Society at Brussels, has sent an account of the issues from the Depository in that city, from which it appears that, during the year, nearly one thousand copies in French, Flemish, and German, have been distributed. To replenish this French stock, he has requested one hundred French Bibles, and two hundred French Testaments, which have been forwarded.

The Bremen Society has effected some distributions among emigrants; and its Secretary observes: "It seemed to me that the Bibles and Testaments could not be disposed of so fast, as I had anticipated. These poor people, in the future before them, could have a certain of finding comfort and consolation in the word of God." To this Society the Committee have granted 100 Portuguese Testaments.

The visit of Dr. Pinkerton to Lubek, in the year 1825, has not been forgotten; and the Committee of the Society there, in compliance with his suggestion, have commenced inquiries from house to house, and have been surprised to find how great a deficiency of the Scriptures still exists. "Not a single copy could be discovered in any of the cottages of the laborers at Israel-dorf, at a distance of about a hour's walk from Lubek." Other places were similarly situated. To meet these newly discovered wants, 500 Bibles have been sent.

The indefatigable labors of Dr. Leander Van Ess in the cause of the Society, must be well known to our readers. They are the more noticeable, because he is still a Roman Catholic, though of the most evangelical character. In compliance with his earnest solicitations, five thousand Bibles were ordered for him in July, 1826, which have long since been distributed; and as soon as the arrangements with him were completed, orders were given for supplying the Depository over which he is placed, with twenty thousand copies of his New Testament. The same opportunity was embraced of adding eight hundred Lutheran Bibles, without the Apocrypha, which the Committee rejoice to say he is perfectly willing to circulate. The following are extracts from some of the letters of his correspondents.

"A few days ago, several bargemen visited me, to whom I had given a copy of the New Testament last year, and they could not sufficiently testify their delight at the perusal of the interesting 'Bible Book,' as they termed it, assuring me at the same time, that by lending it about in the places where they principally resided, a general desire had been created to obtain it." "Urged by a similar wish, a person of affluent circumstances came to me, from a distance of sixteen hours' walk, and requested me to sell him a copy of your New Testament. Being somewhat anxious to know what led him to apply to me, I questioned him on the subject, and learned, that having accidentally seen a New Testament in the hands of a private soldier to whom I had given it, he had in vain attempted to persuade him to sell it; not succeeding, and finding that I had originally furnished the book to the soldier, he was determined to apply at the fountain head, and took the journey accordingly." Another correspondent writes: "In the whole parish I have not been able to discover either a Bible or a New Testament; many have not a notion of them." This writer in a second letter observes: "You may, therefore, easily suppose that your present of a few New Testaments, for which I thank you with tears of gratitude, appeared to me as a boon from heaven."

A third correspondent writes to him thus:—"You can scarcely conceive the joy which manifested itself throughout my parish, on our learning the arrival of the New Testaments which you sent us. From the time of their reaching us in the evening, till ten o'clock the next morning, I was overrun with applications for them, so that I could only with difficulty keep back a few copies, which had long before been promised." A fourth states: "Besides endeavoring to put the word of life into the hands of workmen and common laborers, and have, in several instances, had the pleasure to perceive that it has manifested its saving power upon them. It is true, I cannot speak of a thorough change in sentiment and

character; but still it affords me pleasure to perceive that our Catholic brethren read and receive the sacred word in singleness of heart, and take it as it is, without judging it according to the rules of man's wisdom." From a fifth letter wishes much to be able to distribute the sacred volume among his parishioners. They reside in about thirty different places; and partly owing to their living so far remote from the parish church, and partly in consequence of the frequent returns of bad weather, they are obliged to spend many a Sunday without divine service."

The Society of Frankfurt has not judged it right to adopt the new regulations. Three respectable individuals have, however, united, and have undertaken to distribute the Canonical Scriptures. In acknowledging one grant of 1000 Testaments, they write, "We are thereby again enabled to avail ourselves of the advantageous situation of our town, and of the numerous opportunities which offer to the glory of the Lord, and the furtherance of his kingdom." In consequence of the difficulties in the way of their distribution did not prove so great as had been anticipated, they have asked for three hundred additional copies, which have been readily granted.

From Hanau, the Secretary states, "We will cheerfully, and with the most conscientious fidelity, distribute such copies of the Sacred Scriptures as you may hereafter be pleased to intrust to us. And it is our earnest wish that you may very often afford us opportunities for so doing, for our means are very scanty. Two hundred Bibles and 300 Testaments have in consequence been sent to this Society."

The demand for Pastor Goswoner's German Testament has been such as to induce the Committee to purchase 5000 copies from Munich. To the Basle Bible Society two grants have been made in the course of the year, consisting each of 1000 New Testaments. This Society has not acceded to the Regulations of the British and Foreign Society concerning the Apocrypha.

The Bern Bible Society has been honored with the patronage of the Government, and has received a donation in money, to be laid out in Testaments by the Commissioners, for distribution in schools.

Great activity prevails in the Saxony Bible Society, and its valuable President Count Einsiedel, continues to support the Institution with the same zeal as ever. One thousand Testaments have been voted to it by your Committee. It does not accede to the new Regulations.

At Herrnhut, the seat of the Moravian operations, B. shop Fabricius has been more successful in his attempts to distribute Bibles conformably to the rules of the Society; and, in acknowledging one grant of 500 copies, he writes, "If the same demand continue, you will not have reason to regret their being forwarded hither." And then, under date of February last, he writes, "With respect to Bibles, I am at present otherwise I may say, I am at present Committee copy in our Depository." A further grant of 500 copies has accordingly been placed at his disposal.

A letter from the Weimar Bible Society says, "In reply to inquiries recently instituted on the part of the Upper Consistory here, it appears that there are nearly 1000 copies wanting in the schools; and this only in six dioceses; and that in the remaining eight dioceses, at least as many more Bibles will be required." In consequence of this information, the Committee made the Society an offer of 200 Bibles and 300 Testaments, which were most gratefully accepted.

[To be continued.]

AFRICAN INSTITUTION.
The Reports of the African Institution, embracing as they do the whole subject of slavery and the slave trade, are always interesting documents, and almost equally so in every part of the world. The Twenty first Report presented at the late meeting states some encouraging facts. The French Slave Trade, so far as carried on direct from France, will doubtless be checked by the severe law enacted against it last year; but the authorities in the French Colonies are said to connive at it, so that it has suffered but little or no diminution. In order to avoid the French cruisers on the coast, the slavers of that nation provide themselves with Dutch papers and flags, while their French papers and flags secure them from English capture. A committee of the Society of Christian Morals at Paris, are doing much to correct public opinion and feeling on this subject.

The Netherlands Government has professedly gone as far as that of Great Britain on the subject of the Slave Trade, but such is the inefficiency of its measures with regard to its colonies, that its flag still serves to protect the iniquitous traffic to a great extent. "Seven annually Dutch, but really French or American Slaves, have been lately condemned," says the Report, "at Sierra Leone."

"The conduct of Spain with respect to the Slave Trade, has evinced one unvarying course of evasion on the part of the Colonial functionaries; and of indifference, if not faithlessness, to engagements on the part of the Government. The papers now laid before Parliament exhibit, in every rank, from the highest to the lowest, an absence of moral restraint, and a recklessness of human misery, which are perfectly sickening."

"The number of Spanish slave ships condemned at Sierra Leone in the last year, amounts only to six. The number boarded, but not detained was immense—they appeared to have swarmed on the coast. The treaty with Spain, unfortunately, does not admit of their detention unless slaves are found on board; so that our cruisers who visit them, although the indications of their slave-trading purposes are as clear as the sun—and these purposes are in many cases avowed—are obliged to leave them unmolested to pursue their criminal traffic; and when a fair opportunity of escape offers, they take their slaves on board in a few hours, and set sail for their destination."

"The number of slaves captured on board these six ships was 1360; but one of them being overtaken in a tornado, the slaves on board of these ships, and the sufferings of the slaves from that cause, and from the ravages of dysentery and small-pox are now become such necessary incidents of trade, that they excite no surprise."

Vessels are sent from the Havana fitted up both for the Slave Trade and for piracy. If not immediately successful in the former, they "seize the first vessel they meet with, preferring one that may be laden with slaves. Taking possession of the vessel, they murder or put on shore the white men found on board, and proceed with the vessel and cargo to Cuba, where they land the slaves surreptitiously at the back of the island, and then enter in ballast at the Havana, where the public functionaries appear to feel the obligations neither of humanity nor national faith, nor even of personal honor."

A single instance will show the boldness with which the trade is carried on, and the execrable connivance of the Spanish authorities at the Havana.

"A vessel, the Minerva, is chased in the harbor by two British ships of war. Notice is given of the fact to the Civil and Military Authorities; Officers of the Captain General's suite visit the ship, and see her living cargo; and notwithstanding all this, two hundred slaves, which actual view of the British Naval Officers belonging to the ships which were taken, and when this disgraceful proceeding is denounced, and the incontestable evidence of the facts laid before the Local Authorities, there instantly seems a concurrence among them to take no step to recover the slaves and punish the delinquents."

The Portuguese Slave Trade seems to be near its termination. The only apology for continuing it to the present time has been the necessity of her transatlantic possessions, and stipulations had been entered into with Great Britain, to confine her trade to the supplying of these necessities. When Portugal lost possession of the Brazil, this reason for continuing the trade ceased; and in consequence of the representations of Mr. Canning, the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs has said,

"The undersigned is authorized to declare that the Portuguese government acknowledges that the moment is come to put an end to the inhuman trade in slaves; and that, consequently, it will have no hesitation to insert in the Treaty of Commerce, which the undersigned hopes will be shortly concluded between Portugal and Great Britain, an article, by which his most Faithful Majesty binds himself, not only to the total abolition of the Slave Trade in the dominions of Portugal, but also to co-operate with his Britannic Majesty for the total extinction of so barbarous a traffic in the countries where it unfortunately still exists."

The Brazilian Slave Trade has been carried on with its accustomed rapacity, and the usual horrible scenes of cruelty, suffering and death. From the coast north of the line this trade has for some time been interdicted by treaty, yet it is not only still carried on, but connived at by the Brazilian functionaries.—By the late Treaty, however, between that Government and Great Britain, it is stipulated, that "at the expiration of three years, to be reckoned from the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty (in March 1827,) it shall not be lawful for the subjects of the Emperor of Brazil to be concerned in the carrying on of the African Slave Trade, per se, or by proxy, or in any manner whatsoever, shall be deemed and treated as piracy."

After March 1830, therefore, the Slave Trade will cease to have a legal existence in any part of the civilized world.

The following language respecting the United States is severe, but it is, in part at least, deserved.

"It is to be regretted that no arrangements have yet been entered into with the American Government for the mutual suppression of the Slave Trade, especially as there have appeared strong indications, in the course of last year, of American interests being embarked under foreign flags in this traffic. The Slave Trade, however, which most deeply affects the character of America, is her internal Slave Trade, which, to the reproach of her free institutions, fills her Southern provinces with atrocities paralleled only in the annals of Africa. It is, without doubt, a deep stain on the character of Great Britain, that any of her subjects, and especially of her public men, should subsidize by the forced labor of slaves. But, in one or two of the middle states of America, some of the highest names in the annals of that nation actually derive their income from breeding Slaves for the Southern Plantations, in the same way in which cattle and pigs are, in this country, reared for the market."

We close our abstract with a quotation from a late Decree of the Emperor of Austria.

"Every man," says his Imperial Majesty, "by the right of nature, sanctioned by reason, must be considered as a free person. Every slave becomes free from the moment he touches the Austrian soil, or even an Austrian ship."—[Vt. Chron.]

CORPORATION AND TEST ACTS.
By the advice of their parliamentary friends, the Committee appointed to promote, by petition and otherwise, the repeal of these obnoxious statutes, have been induced to recommend Lord John Russell to withdraw his intended motion on the subject; which his Lordship, contrary to his own view of the case, has consented to do. We cannot but hope that this extremely conciliatory measure on the part of the Dissenters will aid their cause, whenever it shall come to be properly advocated. At the same time, we do most solemnly warn the denomination against the folly of imagining that their legitimate rights will be conceded to them, save as the result of a spirited, conscientious, and (if possible) unanimous struggle; in plain English, they must fight their own battles; and depend more on their own energies, than upon the advice of statesmen, whether favourable or unfavourable to their pretensions. For our own part, we do look upon the use of the Lord's Supper, as a test of office, as one of the most grievous prostitutions of the Christian faith imaginable;—as a sin in itself alone sufficient to provoke the judgments of the Almighty; we may be mistaken, but we cannot help thinking that all pious Churchmen must entertain the same view. Some clergymen, we know, shudder at this secular use of the Eucharist. Why, then (we throw it out for consideration, why, then, may not Dissenters and evangelical Churchmen go hand in hand on this great moral question? [L. E. Mag.]

Fourth of July.—At St. Louis, Mo. at the request of the Colonization Society of that place, an oration was delivered by F. Wharton, Esq. On the sabbath following, discourses in favor of that society were delivered in the Presbyterian churches, and contributions taken.

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ANNIVERSARIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The General Association of New Hampshire met at the Hotel on Tuesday last week. Rev. J. M. Whiton of Andover, was chosen Moderator; Rev. J. M. Whiton of Andover, Secretary; Rev. S. S. Arnold, of Alstead, Assistant Secretary. The sessions were continued, with some interesting addresses, several subjects were introduced, which will be discussed hereafter. The next meeting is appointed to be held at Salisbury, and the Piscataqua Association is to meet at the same place.

Discussions.—The Association passed a resolution on the subject of Temperance, based on the principle of entire abstinence. And when rendering thanks to the people of Rindge for their hospitality, they expressed their special gratitude that neither spirits nor wine had been placed on their tables.

A resolution was also passed in approbation of the Prison Discipline Society, of whose second Report 50 copies had been received.

The Proprietor of the N. H. Repository & Observer, which has lately been removed to Portsmouth, made a communication in reference to its concerns; and a resolution was passed, recommending the paper to the patronage of ministers and Christians in that state.

Mr. O. Eastman appeared before the Association in behalf of the American Tract Society at Boston, of which he is the Secretary, and made a short address. On which, resolved, "That this Association rejoice in the efforts which have been made the present year in this state, by the American Tract Society at Boston, as a Branch of the National Society, to promote the operations of that Institution; and that we deem it very important that he be continued, and extended throughout the state." Mr. Eastman stated, that the Committee at Boston had voted, to supply every missionary of the Home Society with Tracts, from 2 to 3 dollars in value, at the discretion of the Secretary of that Society.

A communication was received from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, proposing that the rules of intercourse between the two bodies should be altered, so that the respective delegates from each body should not have in future the right of voting in the meetings of the other. The right which has been thus conceded, is thought to be inconsistent with the constitution of the Presbyterian Church. The practice too is injurious in its operation, and is a right enjoyed in the Assembly only by the Associations of N. Hampshire, Massachusetts & Vermont. The subject was referred to Messrs. Church, Tyler & Palmer, who reported in favor of a compliance.

Representations.—There was a very full attendance from the several Associations in New Hampshire. Delegates were present from the General Convention of Vermont, the General Conference of Maine, the General Association of Connecticut, and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. It is remarkable that there was no delegate from the Association of Massachusetts. There were also many ministers present, connected with the other societies or assemblies by the interest of the occasion.

The Narratives of the state of religion in different Associations and churches, were uncommonly interesting. The past has been in New Hampshire a year of the right hand of the Most High. Stated pastors have been blessed in their labors; while missionaries to the destitute have seen the desert blossom as the rose.

Religious Exercises.—Prayer Meetings were held on Wednesday and Thursday mornings at sunrise, at the meeting house and other places. On Tuesday afternoon, the association sermon was preached by President Tyler, of Dartmouth College, from Phil. iv. 13, *I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me.* This discourse we had not the pleasure to hear. On Tuesday evening, a public lecture was held, sermon by Rev. L. Drury, of Rutland, a delegate from Vermont, on Gen. ii. 3, *And Moses said, I will now turn aside, and see this great sight, why the bush is not burned.* Doctrine, the preservation of the church is a great sight. On Wednesday evening, a sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Hillyer, of Concord, N. H. delegate from the General Assembly, on John xiii. 17, on the Christian's love to his Saviour.

The Bible Society held its meeting on Wednesday, P. M. Professor A. A. of Dartmouth College, President of the Society, in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. A. Rind, of Boston. The Report was read by the Secretary, Rev. N. Lord, of Amherst. Resolutions were offered and addressed made by Rev. Messrs. Nett, of Dunstable, Boston, of Concord, Hillyer, of New Jersey, and Peters, of New-York. Collection, upwards of \$55.

The Education Society, N. H. Branch, held its annual meeting on Wednesday evening. The Report was read by Professor Haddock, of Dartmouth College, Secretary of the Society. Addresses were made by Rev. P. Cooke, of Acworth, and President Tyler.

The N. H. Missionary Society held its anniversary on Thursday forenoon. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Pomeroy, of Gorham, Maine, delegate from the General Conference. The Report was read by Rev. A. Burnham, of Pembroke, Secretary. Addresses were made by Prof. Haddock, Rev. A. Peters, Rev. J. French, of Northampton, and Rev. F. Burr, of Durham. In the afternoon, after prayer by Rev. J. Brown, of Amherst, a sermon in Charleston, S. C. Rev. Mr. Perry, of Lyme, preached a sermon from Matt. xvi. 19-21, to show, that great faith, or ardent piety, is necessary to the success of benevolent exertions. Collection, \$84.

Concluding Exercises.—In the afternoon of Thursday, about six hundred professed followers of Christ sat down together at his table. The communion services were performed by Rev. Drs. Hillyer and Tyler, & Rev. A. Rind, of Boston. The last public service of the occasion was a meeting on Thursday evening, designed for the special benefit of the church and congregation where these holy solemnities had been held. Addresses were made and prayers offered, by Rev. Mr. Cummings, of Stratham, Rev. J. French, and Rev. A. Rind.

We expect to have the information in detail, for future papers, which gladdened the hearts of the people of God who were present, and caused many thanksgivings to God. It is supposed that the reports go first to the religious papers of that state. We would here only add, that more than forty towns in that state have been favored with effusions of the Spirit, one third of which had never been blessed in this manner before; that a thousand souls have been added to the churches; and as many more have hope in Christ; and that the meeting at Rindge is considered, by experienced ministers of Christ, as one of the most interesting of the kind which they have ever attended. The pecuniary collections were liberal, for that region of country to meet; and the attention of crowded audiences was well maintained until the close. Those who sojourned in the place were blessed; we trust that the inhabitants have received, and will yet receive, a double portion.

DESTITUTE IN CANADA.

A Society was formed in London, in 1825, called "The Society for promoting Education and Industry among the Indians and Destitute in Canada." The principal Agent of this Society is the Rev. Thaddeus Osgood, whose name is familiar to most of our readers as a laborious missionary, founder of many Sabbath schools and libraries, and promoter of every good work in that destitute country. He has just left this city and vicinity, where he has been engaged in making collections of books and money for his object. But we hope liberal collections will yet be made. In addition to what he has received in the few days he spent among us, he has written testimonials of strong approbation from many gentlemen in this neighbourhood, as well as abroad. Among these we would mention Judge White, the venerable Dr. Holyoke and Rev. Dr. Prince, of Salem, and Rev. Dr. Abbot, of Beverly. But to those who know his travels and labors he needs no epistles of commendation.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph.

QUESTION.—Is Christian baptism an emblem of suffering, or cleansing? Does it not point exclusively to the benefits we receive from the third person of the Holy Trinity? An answer to this query will oblige a sincere inquirer after truth.

Meas. Editors.—In your paper of the 11th ult. I read with much surprise, two sections of a "proposed Law" regulating Gifts and Grants to Charitable Uses, &c.

In this section of the country we are at a loss to know what this means, and beg for all the information you can give on the subject. In particular, it is desirable to know by whom this Bill was introduced, what reasons, if any, were adduced in its favor, and by what sect or sects such a measure is likely to be countenanced.

Respectfully, &c. INQUIRER.

LITERARY RECORD.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

Commencement, Sept. 5.—Order of Exercises.—Morning.—Salutatory Oration in Latin. James Ballard, Charlestown.—Oration. The importance of high aims. George Habel Tracy, Troy, N. Y.—Dissertation. The Inquisition. Samuel Wilcox, Hartford, Conn.—Conference. Henry Martyn and Gordon Hall. William Bradley, Lee, David Downs Gregory, Sand Lake, N. Y.—Dissertation. The claims of the Aborigines. Barnabas Phinney, Lee.—Oration. Influence of climate on physical and mental constitution. Benjamin Franklin Hoxsey, Williams College.—Oration. Triumph of Truth. Joseph Merrill, New Hartford, Conn.—Disputation. The expediency of attempting an entire suppression of the use of ardent spirits. Orasmus Tinker, Worthington. Asahel Foote, Lee.—Oration. Oriental Poetry. Oscar Harris, Goshen, N. Y.—Conference. Reputation as depending on Genius, Application and Circumstances. George Watfield Bushaway, Free-town. William Lewis. New Windsor, N. Y.—Baruch Butler Beckwith, Great Barrington.—Philosophical Oration. Light. Joseph Anderson, Shelburne. Evening.—Greek Oration. Character of Lucian's Satire. James Harrison Ansell, Green, N. H.—Oration. Palestrina Mason Noble, Williamstown.—Poem. A vision of the year two thousand. Anna Dean Wheeler, Leicester.—Oration. Mr. John William Yeomans.—Oration. Mystery. Mr. Tutor Hopkins.—Oration. Infidelity not Philosophy: with the Valedictory Address. Nathan Brown, Waltham, Vt. These two failed.

From a Correspondent.—The prize speaking on the evening of the 2nd inst. was such, as to do honor both to the speakers and the institution. The successful competitors were, in the Freshman class, Cannon; in the Sophomore, Hubbel; in the Junior, Lassell. An address was delivered at the close of the evening, before the Adelphi Union Society, by Rev. Cyrus Yale, of New Hartford Conn., on the application of science to the useful purposes of life; which was a specimen of rich and elegant composition, was the result of scientific and comprehensive views, and evinced a mind intent on observing the progress of human improvement and on promoting human happiness.

A Poem was delivered on Wednesday, by Emory Washburn Esq. of Leicester, which had much excellence, and was uttered with great distinctness, and in that earnest manner which kept up an attention that poems delivered on such occasions often fail to produce.

The performances on Wednesday were good. The day was rainy, and the exercises of the evening were somewhat large, and respectable. Thirty-one young gentlemen received their first degree and 8 the degree of A. M. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on six; the degree of M. D. on seven; and the honorary degree of D. D. on four. The *Concio ad Clerum* was delivered in the evening by Rev. Mr. Sprague, of West Springfield, from Phil. ii. 6, 11. It was his object to exhibit the scriptural account of the Lord Jesus Christ, in his divine, human, and mediatorial character. Although it was a late and tired hour, he had a large and respectable audience, whose undivided attention evinced that they were interested.

It was gratifying to see neither new nor strong drink at the public dinner, and is especially interesting, as this institution, with others, taking a high stand against the monster vice. It is pleasing to see this institution rising, its friends rallying about it, and its patrons multiplying. There certainly is no spot in the United States, where the surrounding country is more inspiring than at Williams College. The able presiding officer of this institution, and the unwearied pains taken by the Board to furnish it with able instruction, and more than all the effusions of the Holy Ghost that have been alight upon it, promise that it shall live, and rise, and throw down its light through many generations, till the Lord come.

New Publications.—A Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews, by Professor Stuart, of Andover, is announced as in the press. Also, "Lectures on Infant Baptism," by Dr. Woods, and new editions of Ernesti on interpretation, and John's Biblical Archaeology.

The Yeoman's Gazette, (Concord, Ms.) mentions a pamphlet as forthcoming from the press with the following title:—"A history of the fight at Concord, on the 19th of April 1775, with a particular account of the military operations and enterprising events of that ever memorable day; showing that then and there the first regular and forcible resistance was made to the British soldiery and the first British blood was shed by armed Americans, and the Revolutionary war thus commenced. By Ezra Ripley, D. D. with other Citizens of Concord."

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Published Weekly, by WILLIS & RAND, at the Office of the Boston Recorder—Price One Dollar a year in advance.

CONTENTS OF NO. 15.

Obituary. Master John R. Green.—Religion. Resurrection of Christ. The Farmer.—Morality. Honesty of a Sweeper's Boy. Remember the Sabbath Day. Agency of a Father at the ill conduct of his Son.—The Toilet. Modest Apparel.—The Sabbath School. Two Systems in Sabbath Schools. S. S. Anecdote.—The Nursery. How Elijah went to Heaven.—Natural History. The Horned Lark. The Musical Kingdom.—Learning. Do young Gentlemen study Geography? Youth's Companion. Luck and Chance.—Poetry. The Dead Twins. On Prayer.

CONTENTS OF NO. 16.

Narrative. Maurice, or the Way of the Slothful is a Hedge of Thorns.—Religion. True Happiness is in the midst of Poverty and Pain.—The Nursery. How the dying People were cured.—Morality. The pious Girl and her swearing Father. Honesty about little things. Do as you are told.—The Sabbath School. Anecdote of a child.—Natural History. The Ostrich.—Miscellaneous. Humanity to Brutes. Maxims.—Youth's Companion. Luck and Chance.—Poetry. Ellen's May Day.

Complete sets of the above work are yet furnished at the advance price.

MEANS, WILLIS & RAND.

Messrs. Willis & Rand, having noticed for some weeks past, the advertisement of the contents of the "Youth's Companion" in the Recorder, I this evening proposed to four of my children, to become subscribers for the same, one year, commencing with the first Number, to which they very readily assented.—I enclose for them, one dollar, as payment for the same. Yours, &c. J. L.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Convention at Auburn.—A convention for inquiry, on the subject of raising up a competent number of ministers of the Gospel, met at Auburn, N. Y. Aug. 15. By recommendation of a committee appointed last year, the convention resolved, that each member use his individual influence, to carry into full and vigorous operation the system of the American Education Society, as arranged with the Presbyterian Education Society. The convention also approved the plan of a school, to be established in the western district, which, while it shall combine all the modern improvements in education, shall have as its great and leading object, to which all its regulations and instructions shall be subservient, the inculcation of evangelical principles and the promotion of vital piety.

Missionaries.—The Vermont Chronicle gives notice, that Messrs. E. W. Clark, and J. S. Green, of the Seminary at Andover, will be ordained at Brandon, Vt. Oct. 3, as Foreign Missionaries, expecting to sail for the Sandwich Islands early in November.

The Eastern Association of New Haven county, Aug. 30th, licensed seven young gentlemen to preach the gospel, from the Seminary in that city.

A Baptist Church in New Orleans.—We are informed on good authority that a new Baptist Church has recently been organized in New Orleans. We have no doubt that another barrier is reared to oppose the torrent of iniquity which has threatened the ruin of that city.

A County Conference was formed in Fairfield Co. Conn. in April last; which took measures respecting Sabbath Schools, the promotion of temperance, the sanctification of the sabbath, and the formation of a county convention on the subject of common schools.

Yates Sabbath School Union.—A Sabbath School Union auxiliary to the Genesee Sabbath School Union has been formed in the county of Yates. A meeting of the friends of Sabbath Schools was held at Penn Yan on Friday the 17th Aug. which was numerously attended. Several interesting addresses were delivered and a society organized. An unusual excitement was manifested on the occasion, and contributions to the amount of \$150 were made. We consider this an example highly worthy of the imitation of the adjacent counties.

Books for Sabbath Schools.—We learn that the great demand for the excellent publications of the American Sunday School Union has induced the Board of Managers to increase their capital by a loan of ten thousand dollars. The money has been borrowed at an interest of five per cent, and will be received at such times as the business may require. The Society employ several presses, and print on an average 432,000 18 mo. pages per day. They are now able to meet the largest demands of Auxiliaries. Of the "Youth's Friend," 15,000 copies are published monthly.

Every Family.—The Somerset County Bible Society, New Jersey, have resolved to supply every family in their portion of that state with a Bible. The West Chester (N. Y.) Bible Society has promised the same in regard to that County, in co-operation with the several Bibles Associations of the county.

High charge against a Religious Newspaper.—"A Layman," a writer in the Columbian Centinel against the divine appointment of the Sabbath, calls upon his opponent to look into the "Christian Register of June 16th, where he will see the New Testament cut up in grand style—not merely the English version, but also the received Greek text, both of which are shown to be totally unrepresentative of the original, and all this by a biblical critic of high standing."

Rev. Mr. Christmas is improving, and that he has been prevailed on to remain in Montreal.

Donations.—The Treasurer of the American Board acknowledges the receipt of \$5,764.76 in the month ending Aug. 20th, of which \$2,466.43 came from Auxiliaries.

At a regular meeting of the 1st Presbyterian Church of Savannah, held on the 4th July, the following resolution was passed: "Resolved, That the members of this Church will not use ardent spirits themselves, nor invite other persons to do so, except for medicinal purposes."

Good Example. At a company lately held at West Milot, (Maine), after the choice of officers, the company was called to order by the Clerk, and a vote taken that spiritual liquors should be totally dispensed with in the usual treat given by the officers. Salem Gaz.

NOTICE.

The Auxiliary Foreign Mission Society of the Brookfield Association will hold their 2nd Annual Meeting in North Brookfield, at the Meeting-house of Rev. Mr. Spill, on Tuesday, the second of October, at 2 o'clock, P. M. It is expected that a large number will be present from the parent Society.

It is particularly requested that the several Associations which compose this Society should hold their annual meetings in such seasons, that their reports may be forwarded to the Secretary at least a week before the meeting of the auxiliary.

The Members of the Executive Committee are desired to assemble at the Meeting-house in North Brookfield, one hour before the meeting of the Society.

Brookfield, Sept. 11, 1827. JESSE STONE, Sec'y.

The New Meeting-house of the Orthodox Congregational Church and Society in Walspole will be dedicated on Wednesday next. The religious service will commence at half past 2 o'clock, P. M. It is expected, that the Rev. Dr. Codman will preach on the occasion.

Mr. Osgood, the Agent of the Society for Promoting Education and Industry among the Indians and destitute Settlers in Canada, acknowledges the reception of several donations in books from Newburyport, Salem, and this vicinity; and should others be disposed to do likewise, their donations will be forwarded if sent to the care of Messrs. Crocker & Brewster, 50, Cornhill, Boston.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

Death of Mr. Canning.—The ship United States, which arrived at New York on Friday evening, has brought London papers to Aug. 13. The bring the painful intelligence of the death of Mr. Canning, Prime Minister of Great Britain, which event happened on Monday the 8th, at the seat of the Lake of Devonshire, in Cheshire, 5 miles from London. His constitution had suffered severely from repeated attacks of sickness, previous to his last illness. With this he was attacked about a week before his death, and it became quite alarming on Sunday, the 5th, from which time there was little hope. His disease was an inflammation of the kidneys and intestines.

Viscount Goderich is appointed Prime Minister. Whether the appointment will be only temporary, or whether the Government will undergo material changes, cannot yet be determined.

Fires in England.—A fire has occurred at Sheerness, which destroyed 62 houses. The loss of property has been very great. One little girl perished. In Lower Thames Street, London, property to the amount of £60,000 has been consumed.

Gloucester Canal.—On the 27th of July, the ship canal leading from the city of Gloucester, in England, to the Severn river at Berkeley, was opened. It is a work of great magnitude and cost, and has been thirty-three years in building. It is sixteen miles and a quarter in length, from seventy to ninety feet wide, and eighteen feet deep, with a spacious basin at each end, that will be capable of containing a hundred vessels. It has cost more than £350,000.

Mr. Humphrey Davy has resigned the office of President of the Royal Society at London. Mr. Peel and Mr. Davy were spoken of as likely to succeed him.

Hallam's "Constitutional History of England," lately published in London, has been received at Philadelphia. It refers to a very interesting period of English history, and the author is well known as the writer of the "History of the Middle Ages." The period embraced by this work is from Henry vi. to George ii.

Mr. Roscoe is publishing a series of letters in the Liverpool Commercial Chronicle, addressed to Robert Vaux, Esq. of Philadelphia, in vindication of his (Mr. R's) opinions on Prison Discipline.

A steam packet boat has been established between Dublin and Bordeaux. She has performed two trips, and has found the navigation of the Bay of Biscay both safe and agreeable. Her passage from Dublin to Bordeaux was performed in 71 hours, and from Bordeaux to Dublin in 70.

Mr. Packham, British Charge d'Affaires at Mexico, was robbed of his box and money on the 15th July, at noon, in the suburbs of the metropolis, by a party of armed men. He was struck and stunned, while making resistance; but the robbers have been taken and committed.

A Mexican Officer is said to have published a proclamation near the U. S. frontier, for recruits, to go on an expedition against the Mexican Indians, who are hostile to the Mexican Government.

Mexican papers to 26th July, received in Baltimore, mention, that a civil war continued in Guatemala, and that on the 18th June a battle had been fought near Apapa, in which the Guatemalans were defeated with loss of 70 killed, and that reinforcements had been sent to the army.

A dreadful earthquake had occurred at Tehuacan, the 12th July. Most of the private buildings were rent open, and the convent and parish church suffered greatly. Late accounts from Gibraltar mention that a large number of men of war had passed the Straits to the armed mediators of peace between the Turks & Greeks. The affairs of Spain continued distracted.

Grecoan Courage.—It is said that Gen. Karaiskaki, a few minutes before his death, being surrounded by General Church, Lord Cochrane, and several other Greek chiefs, recommended his soldiers to their protection, to whom he gave all his property, amounting to 15,000 Turkish piastres. "As to my son," said he, "I leave him my arms, that the blood which they are stained may renew his courage." These were his last words. His body was to be transported to Napoli, there to be interred with the same pomp as those of Marco Bozzaris and Lord Byron.

The defeat of the Egyptian fleet by Lord Cochrane, on the 25th of June, is mentioned for the second time in the *Monitor* from the *Journal du Commerce*, and it is also asserted that the Turkish squadron had fallen back towards Navarino.

The typhus fever has been introduced into York, U. C. by some emigrants lately arrived. Three persons were lying ill at the Gen. Brock tavern, whose cases were considered dangerous.

DOMESTIC. Congress.—In Alabama, G. W. Oliver, J. M. Kee, and G. Moore are elected national representatives.

Col. Edward F. Tatnall has resigned his seat as representative of the State of Georgia in the Congress of the United States, on account of his bad health.

We learn from the National Intelligencer, that a line of packets is about to be established between Washington and New York, direct, and to sail punctually at stated periods. The trade between the two places has long rendered this measure desirable, and we hope that the citizens who have embarked in the enterprise will find a liberal remuneration.

Rev. Jonas King, Professor of Oriental Literature in Amherst College, who has been absent for six years in France and Palestine, arrived at New York, on the 4th inst. in the packet from Liverpool.

Samuel F. Lyman, Esq. of Northampton, is appointed Recorder of Probate for Hampshire Co. in place of Mr. Bates, elected to Congress.

The *Revue Encyclopedique* of Paris, a very respectable periodical, has proposed a subscription for the late Robert Coffin, who wrote verses under the title of the Boston Bard, and commenced with their donation of twenty francs. Coffin is dead, and the only result of the subscription will be to maintain the memory of a man who has been long and laboriously employed.

Business of Springfield, Ms.—The Committee appointed by the town, a few weeks ago, upon the subject of the Railway, have made diligent inquiries to ascertain the amount of business done here in the course of the year. The estimate of exports and imports during that period, is 11,665 tons. It was impossible to be perfectly accurate; the Committee believe, however, that an entirely correct statement would make the result all of 12,000 tons.—*Journal.*

The number of bricks made and used in this town the last year, was 47,000,000; and during the last four or five years the average import of lime has been 300 tons, a great proportion of which is from Berkshire county, and would, of course, be conveyed on a railway. [ib.]

Five hundred and ninety eight passengers arrived at N. York on the 4th inst. from England; and 63 from France.

Theatrical.—There have been large importations of Theatrical performers within a few days, into Boston and New York.

Handel and Haydn Society.—At the annual meeting of this Institution on Monday evening last, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the year ensuing:—Lowell Mason, President; John Dool, Vice President; Joseph Lewis, Secretary; William Coffin Jr. Treasurer; and Amos Winchester, James Sharp, Samuel Richardson, Matthew S. Parker, Bela Hunting, Allen Whitman, Joshua Vose, Samuel Topliff, and Samuel Sanger Trustees.

Mrs. Hemans.—The proprietors of the Philadelphia Album have proposed a salary of \$1,500 per annum to Mrs. Hemans, together with a house rent free, and furnished, if she will accept the Editorship of their paper.

Rapid Travelling.—The steam-boat Independence has made a trip from New York to Albany in 11 hours, including stops. This is the shortest passage ever made.

The Haverhill Gazette states that the Steamboat for the Navigation of the Merrimack is completed, and only waits the arrival of her engine, which is daily expected. The engine is to be on the principle of those built by Dr. Wardsworth of Providence.

Lace School. Mrs. Clarke, of the N. England Lace Factory in Ipswich, established a school in Newburyport for the purpose of instructing young ladies in the working of lace. The number attending the school is about ninety.

Annals of Salem.—Messrs. W. & S. B. Ives, of Salem, have just published a work, entitled the Annals of Salem, from its first settlement, by Joseph B. Felt.

Sickness.—In the neighbourhood of Washington, Ga. a very malignant fever prevails, and proves very mortal.

Casualty.—We are informed that James Stoddard, a lad of eight or nine years, son of Mr. Hereshoff Stoddard, was playing near the water in Charles street, on the 7th inst. when he fell from the wharf near Mr. Sharp's Meeting-house, and was drowned.

Gale at the South.—A letter from Fayetteville, N. C. of the 26th ult. says:—"We have had the hardest gale ever experienced here. It commenced on the 24th, and ended this morning about 2 o'clock. All the trees, fences and the crops are levelled with the earth." At Raleigh, N. C. it was more severe than any which had occurred for many years. The water courses are all flooded, and several mills and bridges have been carried away, a number of trees and chimneys blown down, and it is apprehended that great loss of life and property will be sustained.

Shipwreck.—The Danish brig Le Petit Antoine, sailed from N. York for St. Thomas on the 4th inst. without a pilot, ran ashore some day on Homer, and bilged in three hours. Cargo lost; crew saved.—The ship Lusitania, under her passage from N. York to Savannah, encountered a strong gale on the 25th inst. and was driven ashore on Bodley's Island, and broken to pieces. The crew were saved, but the cargo was strewn on the beach. Eleven vessels went ashore at Ocracoke in the same gale.

The sch. Mary Thomas, from Thomaston, for New York, with 500 casks lime, struck on a rock at Hell Gate, on the 5th inst. partly filled with water, caught fire and was burnt to the water's edge, and sunk in about 15 fathoms. Part of the sails and rigging were saved.

Fire.—Aug. 29, the sawmill of Messrs. Bliss and Horr, of Castleton, Vt. was consumed. Loss \$1200.

Fire.—A destructive fire took place at Elizabeth City, on the morning of the 2d inst., when 8 or 9 stores and several dwelling houses were destroyed.

Pete of Morgan.—One of the editors of the Rochester Telegraph, in a recent number of that paper, says positively, that Morgan was taken to Niagara, murdered and thrown into the river, and given a minute statement of all that passed from the time of his leaving Canada until his death. He does not give the names of those concerned in the bloody business, but intimates that they will soon be disclosed. The other editor of the same paper dissents from the statement.

A letter from New-Orleans, dated 4th August, informs that a gang of counterfeiters, having in their possession U. S. Branch Bank notes to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, have been arrested at that city and committed to prison. The bills in their possession, it is added, were so well executed that it was with great difficulty they could be distinguished from the genuine by the officers of the bank.

A man has been arrested, and delivered to the authorities of the state of Connecticut, on a charge of having attempted to poison one of the Shaker families, containing sixty persons, at Enfield, Conn. on the 25th of August. The person apprehended stated some facts which excited the strongest suspicion of his guilt. It is said he has a wife and two children resident in the family on whose premises the mischief was perpetrated.

John Reed, a foreigner, has been committed to jail in Salem, charged with having robbed the store of Mr. Ames, in Haverhill, some months since. He was arrested on the road by Mr. A. and another person, and conveyed to the jail in Salem, where he remained for some time. Reed has since been committed for his two-fold offence.

Mating.—Two of the crew of the schooner Little William, Evans, bound to Baltimore, rose upon the Captain with knives, wounded him in the head, and then brought the schooner to anchor. The schooner has been taken into New York.

Murder.—At Cooperstown, N. Y. Levi Kelly killed a Mr. Spofford, on the 3d inst. in presence of both their wives, the two families living in the same house. Ten days previous, Kelly had witnessed the execution of Strang, at Albany. Public executions do not deter men from crimes.

Dow, to Miss Susan Reeves, of Salem; Henry Faxon Esq. of Danvers, Me. to Miss Adeline Plinn; Mr. Joshua Howe, to Miss Sarah Wheeler.

In Salem, Mr. George Peabody, to Miss Clarissa Endicott.—In Taunton, Mr. Job Crookman Jr. to Miss Caroline Hunt.—In Westport, Mr. Charles Wilbur to Miss Sarah S. Wilbur.—In Nantucket, Mr. William Calhoun to Miss Anna Bunker.—In Belfast, Mr. Rev. David Richards, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to Miss Susan Ginn. In Cohasset, Mr. J. Beale Bates, to Miss Mary Rotnas, daughter of Dea. Thos. B.

DEATHS. In this city, Mr. Henry Dutch, 23.—In Newton, Mr. William Sewall, 37.—In Canton, Mr. James Tucker, 87. Mr. Samuel Westworth, 70, a revolutionary pensioner.—In Salem, Capt. Moses Howe, of East Machias, Me. 54.—In Concord, Ms. Mrs. Ann Prescott, 80.—In Beverly, Capt. John Gardner, 83.—In Nantucket, Mrs. Partridge, relict of Mr. Nathaniel Starbuck, 78. Mrs. Mary, wife of Capt. Paul Worth, 63.—In Worcester, Hon. Joseph Allen 78.—In Shirley, Thomas Peabody, a revolutionary pensioner, 80.—In Haverd, Mrs. Elizabeth Tucker, wife of Mr. Joshua T. formerly of Milton, Ms. 73.—In Mansfield, Mrs. Nancy, wife of Mr. Thomas Newcomb, 47.—At Killingly, Conn. Mrs. Sprague, the wife of Rev. Daniel G. Sprague, of Hampton, and daughter of Gen. James Danielson, 20.—In Fowles, Mr. Lemuel Kibbe, 75.—In Goshen, Mrs. Grace Whitman, wife of the late Rev. Samuel W. 71.—In Waterford, Me. Mr. J. Jewell, a revolutionary pensioner, 88. Mr. David Richards, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, formerly of Cohasset, Me. and for the last ten years a resident of Louisiana.

At West Tennessee, the Rev. Harris Pope, 28.—At Galena, Missouri, Joseph G. Williams, 29.

In Providence, R. I. Abby March, only child of Mr. Samuel G. Dodge, aged 15 months.

In Brantree, Ms. on the 30th ult. Mrs. Nancy, wife of Doct. Jonathan Wild, 44, daughter of Dea. Wm. Linfield, late of Randolph.

POETRY.

HE WALKED WITH GOD.

By Mrs. HEMANS.

And Enock walked with God: and he was not; for
God took him.—Genesis Chap. v. 24.

He walked with God in holy joy,
While yet his days were few;
The deep glad spirit of the boy,
To love and reverence grew.

Whether, each night, he sought to count,
The ancient hills he trod,
Or sought the flowers by stream and fount,
Alike he walked with God.

The graven noon of manhood came,
The full of cares and fears;
One voice was in his heart—the same
He heard through childhood's years.

Amidst far tents, and flocks, and swains,
O'er his green pasture sod,
A shepherd king on Eastern plains,
The Patriarch walked with God.

And calmly, brightly, that pure life
Melted from earth away;
No pang it knew; no parting strife,
No sorrowful decay.

He bowed him not, like all beside
Unto the spoiler's rod,
But joined at once the glorified,
Where angels walk with God.

So let us walk—the night must come
To us that comes to all;
We through the darkness must go home
Hearing the trumpet's call.

Closed is the path forevermore
Which without death he trod;
Not so that way, wherein of yore,
His footsteps walked with God!

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

Extracts from the Second Annual Report.—Continued.

5. Imprisonment of Youth and Children.—The following table shows the proportion in different Prisons, under 21 years of age.

Whole No.	No. under 21 years.	Proportion.
In Maine,	116	22
" New Hampshire,	253	47
" Vermont,	534	75
" Connecticut,	117	39
At Auburn, whole term,	997	148
In Richmond, Vir.	201	30

From the above table it appears, that the proportion of those committed to Prison under 21 years of age, in all the prisons mentioned, is one-seventh part at least, and in some much more. It is sufficiently apparent, from the disclosure of the vicious existing in Prisons, how great is the evil of bringing so great a proportion of young offenders into the corrupting influence of this wretched community. About three hundred youth are continually in a course of education in these high schools of iniquity.

The evil is not only apparent from the great proportion under 21 years of age; but from the tender years of a considerable proportion of this number. Children have been found in some of our Prisons under twelve years of age, who have been many months, and some of them more than a year, intimately associated with the most profligate and vile of the human race. The loathsome skin, the distorted features, the unnatural eyes of some of these boys, indicate, with a clearness not to be misapprehended, the existence of unutterable abominations, which it were better for the world if they had been foreseen and avoided. The greatness of the evil, if there is no injustice and criminality in it, of placing a child, and confining him there with strong bolts and bars, among a den of thieves, where he may be subject to any violence, and not be permitted to enter a complaint without the hazard of his life, has surely not been sufficiently contemplated. A case has been disclosed, as an illustration of this remark, which would be sufficient, if there was no other, to excite the sympathy of the world. But when we remember, that hundreds have been, and are now continually exposed to the same treatment, in these places of darkness, without the possibility of having even their complaint reach the ears of any except those who would rather put them to death than have their own guilt exposed, it presents an argument in favor of Houses of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, which we are confident will not be unheeded.

10. Imprisonment of Lunatics.—According to the last census, there were thirty lunatics in Jail in the State of New York. The lunatic mentioned in the last Report of this Society, as having been seen in a wretched condition in one of the Prisons in the State of New York, is since dead, and a coroner's inquest held over his body, declares, that his death was in consequence of sufferings he endured in Prison from cold and nakedness.

The instance has occurred in which a young clergyman, who was educated at one of our most respectable Theological Seminaries, became deranged, and was found by his friends imprisoned in Bridewell, New York, in the common receptacle hereafter described, of misfortune, disease, and guilt. As soon as the keeper knew who his friends were, information concerning him was communicated, and as soon as his friends knew that he was there, they procured his release.

In Massachusetts, by an examination made with care, about thirty lunatics have been found in Prison. In one Prison were found three; in another, five; in another, six; and in another, ten. It is a source of great complaint, with the sheriffs and jailers, that they must receive such persons; because they have no suitable accommodations for them. Of those last mentioned, one was found in an apartment in which he had been nine years. He had a wreath of rags round his body, and another round his neck. This was all his clothing. He had no bed, chair or bench. Two or three rough planks, were strewn around the room: a heap of filthy straw like the nest of swine, was in the corner. He had built a bird's nest of mud in the iron grate of his den. Connected with his wretched apartment was a dark dungeon, having no orifice for the admission of light, heat, or air, except the iron door, about 21-2 feet square, opening into it from his Prison. The wretched lunatic was indulging some delusive expectations of being soon released from this wretched abode.

The other lunatics in the same Prison were scattered about, in different apartments, with thieves and murderers, & persons under arrest, but not yet convicted of guilt. In this Prison it would seem difficult with the same number of apartments, and the same number and variety of offenders and offences, to make a more indiscriminate and improper distribution.

In the Prison of five lunatics, they were confined in separate cells, which were almost dark dungeons. It was difficult, after the door was open, to see them distinctly. The ventilation was so incomplete, that more than one person on entering them has found the air so fetid, as to produce nausea, and almost vomiting. The old straw on which they were laid, and their filthy garments, were such as to make their insanity more hopeless. And at one time it was not considered within the province of the physician's department to examine particularly the condition of the lunatics. In these circumstances, any improvement of their minds could hardly be expected. Instead of having three out of four restored to reason, as is the fact in some of the favored Lunatic Asylums, it is to be feared, that in these circumstances, some who might otherwise be restored, would become incurable, and that

others might lose their lives, to say nothing of present suffering.

In the Prison, in which were six lunatics, their condition was less wretched; but they were sometimes an annoyance, and sometimes a sport to the convicts; and even the apartments in which the females were confined, opened into the yard of the men, and there was an injurious interchange of obscenity and profaneness between them, which was not restrained by the presence of the keeper.

In the Prison, or house of correction, so called, in which were ten lunatics, two were found, about seventy years of age, a male and female, in the same apartment, of an upper story. The female was lying on a heap of straw, under a broken window. The snow, in a severe storm, was beating through the window, and lay upon the straw around her withered body, which was partially covered with a few filthy and tattered garments. The man was lying in a corner of the room in a similar situation, except that he was less exposed to the storm. The former had been in this apartment six, and the latter twenty-one years. Such are the minutes taken from the keeper's testimony, in February, 1837.

Another lunatic, in the same Prison, was found in a plank apartment of the first story, where he had been eight years. During this time he had never left the room but twice. The door of this apartment had not been opened in eighteen months. The food was furnished through a small orifice in the door. The room was warmed by no fire; and still the woman of the house said he "had never froze." As he was seen through the orifice, in the door, the first question was, is that a human being? The hair was gone from one side of his head, and his eyes were like balls of fire.

In the cellar of the same Prison, were five lunatics. The windows of this cellar were no defence against the storm, and as might be supposed, the woman of the house said, "we have a sight to do to keep them from freezing." There was no fire in this cellar, which could be felt by four of the lunatics. One of the five had a little fire of turf in an apartment of the cellar by herself. She was, however, infuriate if any other came near her. This woman was committed to this cellar seventeen years ago.

The whole cellar is 55 by 33 feet, and in it are five apartments, besides the space between them and the one already described. These apartments are about 6 feet by 8. They are made of coarse plank and have an orifice in the door for the admission of light and air, about 6 inches by 4. The darkness was such in two of these apartments, that nothing could be seen by looking through the orifice in the door. At the same time there was a poor lunatic in each. A man, who has grown old, was committed to one of them in 1810, and had lived in it seventeen years. The cracks of the door as we opened it were stuffed with hay or grass on the inside, to secure it against the cold. When the door was opened, and we entered the dungeon, he could be indistinctly seen in his cold and filthy bed. He said, however, that he was not sick or uncomfortable, and he appeared cheerful.

An emaciated female was found in a similar apartment, in the dark, without fire, almost without covering, where she had been nearly two years. A colored woman in another, in which she had been six years. And a miserable man in another, in which he had been four years.

Amidst all this wretchedness, it was some consolation to learn, that sickness and death had been rare. A fact almost as incredible as the testimony of the senses concerning the various scenes already described.

Besides the lunatics here mentioned, others have been found in Jail, in different parts of the country, and considerable effort has been made to obtain data from which to ascertain the whole number of lunatics in Jail in the United States; by which it appears, that the number in all probability exceeds three hundred.

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

For the Recorder and Telegraph.

Extract from the Minutes of the last stated meeting of the Presbytery of Newburyport.

"Dr. Dana, from the Committee appointed to consider what measures it is expedient for the Presbytery to adopt in reference to the objects of the American Society for the promotion of Temperance, submitted a report, which was accepted and adopted, and is as follows, viz:

Your Committee beg leave to recommend to Presbytery the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions. Whereas, the General Assembly at their late Session, passed resolutions approving the object of the American Society for the promotion of temperance, and earnestly recommending to the Presbyteries under their care to co-operate with the friends of this society in extending its principles throughout our country—this Presbytery is deeply impressed with the vast importance of the object in view, and of its sacred obligations to leave no means unattempted to arrest and suppress the most fatal evil which pervades and ravages our country. It is likewise deeply conscious that this most desirable object, if effected at all, must be effected chiefly by the exertions of the temperate part of the community, and of the church of God, whose responsibilities in the case are of course immensely great.

1. Therefore Resolved, That this Presbytery will, with increased zeal and caution, adhere to the plan adopted by the Presbytery with which it is formerly connected, of banishing from all Presbyterial meetings the use of distilled spirits.

2. That it be recommended to the Ministers and Elders connected with this Presbytery, and to the members of our respective churches and congregations, personally to renounce, and in their families to discountenance the use of distilled liquors, except for purposes strictly medicinal.

3. That it be recommended to our church Sessions to pay a marked and particular attention to this momentous subject; and to adopt such measures of government and discipline as that, if possible, this destructive evil may be banished from the church of God.

In behalf of the Committee,

(Signed,) D. DANA, Chairman.

On Motion voted, that the clerk transmit for publication in their paper, to the Editors of the Boston Recorder & Telegraph, a copy of the above Report.

A true copy from the minutes of Presbytery.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Stated Clerk.

LITERARY RECORD.

Waterville College.—Commencement, Aug. 29. The following were the public exercises by the candidates.

Salutatory Addresses. National Felicity. Thomas Robinson, Litchfield.—Vicesitivities. John F. H. Angier, Belfast.—Influence of Inductive Philosophy on the Moral and Intellectual Character. Francis Bradford, Mount.—Visionary Expectations. Henry J. Hall, Charley, N. H.—Education adapted to the Pursuits of Life. Harvey Evans, Harmony.—Evils incident to Polished Nations. Thomas Fitch, Windsor, Ct.—National Celebrations. William A. Evans, Hallowell.—Greece. Albert G. Lane, Belfast.—Elevation of Mind. Timothy F. Koppes, Lyme, N. H.—Triumphs of Philosophy. Samuel Stevens, Yarmouth.—Spirit of the Reformation. Harvey B. Dodge, Haverhill, N. H.—Patriotism. Pilgrim Fathers. Enoch W. Freeman, Mount.—Spirit of the Age. Valerianus Addresses. Isaac Redington, Waterville.

Harvard University Catalogue.—The triennial Catalogue of the Institution was published on Wednesday. It contains the names of 6432 persons, of whom 3779 are marked as deceased.

The whole number graduated, 694; of which are deceased, 3099. Now living, 1842.

The whole number of Clergymen, 1377; of whom are deceased, 1056. Living, 322.

The number of Clergy graduated, 1271; of whom are deceased, 984. Living, 287.

Of the graduates of the Institution, and those admitted, all are marked as deceased, from 1612, to 1745. The following are the nine oldest gentlemen who have been graduated or admitted:—

1746. Edward Augustus Holyoke, * Mr. M. D. et. LL. D. A. A. and M. M. S. Pres.

1756. Nathaniel Lothrop, of Plymouth, Mr. et. M. D. Hon. * Henry Hill, Esq. of Boston, Mr.

1758. Samuel Danforth, Esq. of Boston, M. D. M. M. S. Vice-Pres. et. Pres. A. A. S. et. S. M. Lond. Soc. Cor.

1760. Hon. Paine Wingate, of N. H. V. D. M.

1760. Hon. Daniel Leonard, of Bermuda.

" Hon. Joseph de Valenzia, of France, LL. D.

" John Hagarth, M. D. et. A. A. S.

" Rev. Joseph Dana, Mr. S. T. D.

Of the class of 1761, Mr. Adam Porter, Hon. John Jay, LL. D. are living.—Of the class of 1762, Mr. John New, Rev. Timothy Alden, and Mr. George Partridge, A. A. S.—Of 1763, Hon. Seymour Saltier Blowers, Hon. Timothy Pickering, LL. D. Mr. Samuel Waterman, and Rev. Samuel Perley.—Of 1764, Rev. Thomas Lancaster, Rev. Nehemiah Ordway, Rev. Benjamin Brigham, Rev. Daniel Fuller, Esq. Man, and Hon. Egbert Benson, of N. York.

* Dr. Holyoke entered his hundredth year a few weeks since. He has the firmness of his limbs, and reads without spectacles. We believe the Rev. S. Perley is not living.

Eds. Rec. & Tel.

From the London Times of July 14.

London University.—The following Professors are already appointed:—

Greek Language and Literature.—George Long, A. M. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Professor of Greek, College of Charlottesville, America.

Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.—Dr. Lardner, of Trinity College, Dublin.

Botany and Vegetable Physiology.—Dr. Hooker, Professor of Botany, Glasgow.

Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.—Dr. Meckell, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, University of Halle.

Anatomy.—Dr. Patterson, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, College of Baltimore.

Maternal Medicine and Pharmacy.—Dr. A. T. Thompson. Nature and Treatment of Diseases.—Dr. Censley.

Jurisprudence and Law of Nations.—J. Austin, Esq. Barrister at Law.

English Law.—A. Amos, Esq. Barrister at Law.

Political Economy.—J. R. Macculloch, Esq.

Zoology.—Dr. R. E. Grant.

Several others are expected to be filled up immediately, and the rest in November.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Western Intelligencer.—We learn, by a letter from a gentleman in Ohio, that the members of the Synod of the Western Reserve have used extraordinary and very successful exertions to procure subscribers for the Western Intelligencer, published at Cleveland. This they have done under the fullest conviction that the general dissemination of religious intelligence among the people of their charge is important to the interests of vital piety, and the success of their benevolent institutions. Their conduct, in this respect, is commendable, and worthy of imitation.—Pittsburg Recorder.

Scott's Life of Napoleon.—This long looked for work has at length appeared. From the reputation of its author it has excited much interest and curiosity. Messrs. Carey & Lea have issued the work in a handsome and well printed edition, making thirty-three thousand volumes, weighing twenty-five tons.

Life of Strang.—A strange, who was hung at Albany Aug. 24, for the murder of Whipple, left an account of himself which is on sale in a pamphlet. He confessed his crime, and accused Mr. Whipple, not only as his accessory in the murder, but the principal criminal and instigator. The Worcester Freeman, with much propriety, questions the right of Strang's counsel to publish such an accusation from the lips of a condemned criminal, against a person who had been acquitted. Strang might have thus laid his hands on the reputation and peace of a hundred families. Were it the principle to stop! What is it but a license to publish any libel, of any nature, against any individual of the community, provided it purport to be the confession of a man convicted of crime!

Among other works now in the press, is a complete edition of the Laws of the United States, in four volumes, to be printed under the supervision of Judge Story.

Proceedings of the Committee for the construction of this edifice has reported that they had expended \$19,839 dollars in the erection, and that the whole amount of expenditure will be \$23,239 dollars.

The Greek Committee of New York have freighted the brig Jane, to take a cargo of provisions, &c. to Greece. She will sail in a few days.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Collected as follows:—

In Rev. B. Woodbury Society, Falmouth, Me. \$6 00
Evangelical Cong. Soc. of Stoughton, Just. Dr. Parks, 7 00
Rev. Dr. J. C. Adams, Society, Dorchester, Ma. 30 32
Rev. T. M. Smith's Congreg. Hall River, Troy, Ma. 13 41
Rev. Mr. Storrs' Congregation, Braintree, 11 20
Rev. Allen Greely's Congregation, Turner, Me. 4 00
Rev. Mr. Cogswell's Society, Dedham, Me. 9 45
First Religious Society, Ware, by Doct. Eli Snow, 12 00
Harris Lodge, Temple, Me. by Mr. E. Stone, 20 00
Rev. Dr. Hyde's Society in Lew. Ma. 12 00
Rev. D. Hemenway's Society, Wareham, 6 06
Rev. T. Hapman's meeting-house, Augusta, Me. 21 00
Rev. J. Bradford's Society, Sheffield, Me. 8 80
From Mr. Benj. Kingsley, by Hon. S. Hubbard, 10 00
Rev. Mr. Dimmock's meeting-house, Newburyport, 60 37
Congregation in Statesville, by Mr. N. Barker, 5 00
A Chest of Tools, of various kinds, given by "a mechanic of Springfield, Mass." value 60 00
CHARLES TAPPAN, Agent,
No. 76, State Street, Boston. \$299 71

CARDS.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the following among many other tokens of affection and esteem, which he has received, at different times, from Ladies of his congregation.

From Lady, to contribute him a life member of the Salem Society for the Moral and Religious Instruction of the Poor, \$10 00.

From a Lady to contribute him a life member of the American Tract Society, \$20 00.

From an Association of Ladies to constitute him a life member of the American Bible Society, \$30 00.

From Ladies of his congregation to constitute him a life member of the American Sunday School Union, \$30 00.

Salem, August 21, 1837. WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

Messrs. Willis & Rind.—The undersigned wishes gratefully to acknowledge through the medium of your paper the receipt of Thirty Dollars paid by ladies and gentlemen in his parish to constitute him a life member of the New Hampshire Branch of the American Education Society.

Hopkinton, N. H. 1837.

The Female Circle of Industry of the first Parish in West Newbury, having presented their Pastor with the sum of Twenty Dollars, to constitute him a life member of the American Tract Society;—he would hereby express his grateful sense of their kindness and esteem; hoping that their token of their regard may stimulate him to more faithful discharge of his duties and be the means of procuring to themselves and others that peace which the world cannot give.

JOSEPH C. WRIGHT, Pastor.

ELIZA W. HARDING gratefully acknowledges the receipt of seventy volumes of books from an unknown hand, and assures the benevolent donor that they shall be used agreeably to his request. Waltham, Aug. 18, 1837.

AMERICAN CONVENTION.

The Twentieth Biennial Stated Meeting of the American Convention for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. will be held at Philadelphia on 3d day (Tuesday) the 24 of 10th mo. (October) next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. To which the Abolition and Manumission Societies, not yet represented, are invited to send Delegates.

EDWIN P. ATLEE, Secretary.

Philadelphia, 7th mo. (July) 21, 1837.

PRONOUNCING BIBLE.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS, Boston, have published the Pronouncing Bible, on a fair type and paper, and furnish it in various bindings, with and without plates, from \$2.50 to \$7.00.

The manner in which the proper names are marked, leads easily and uniformly to a correct pronunciation, and all persons, especially the young, should avail themselves of the benefit. No plan for promoting a uniform pronunciation, has met such extensive public approbation as the Pronouncing Bible. In several seminaries, each scholar has been furnished with a copy, and their rapid improvement in pronunciation has evinced the great benefit resulting from its use.

Letter to the Publishers.

Messrs. Lincoln & Edmunds.—I have in my possession for some time, and have examined with minute attention your Stereotype edition of the Sacred Scriptures, in which the proper names and words of most difficult pronunciation are divided and accented in accordance with the orthography of Walker. His Dictionary and Classical Key are received with admiration among the best speakers, and the present work is deemed to be eminently useful to produce both accuracy and uniformity of pronunciation. The excellency of the paper, the typographical execution and the intrinsic value of the Pronouncing Bible, will insure, I hope its rapid and extensive circulation.

SPECIES H. COVE,
Pastor of Oliver St. Baptist Church, New-York.

New-York, Sept. 1st, 1837.

On the First of January, 1838, will be published the first number of the

RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE.

Or Spirit of the Foreign Theological Journals & Reviews.

At a time when all the sciences are in a state of rapid improvement, and of extended application—when a greater degree of knowledge is prevailing all classes of Society—when the influence of genius and talent upon the condition of man is greater than at any former period, it is believed that a Religious Magazine, upon an extensive and liberal plan, suited to all orthodox sects of the Protestant Churches, and combining great variety and abundance with cheapness, will be an acceptable addition to the literature of the American religious community.

Such a Journal it is now proposed to form by selections of the best articles from the various religious magazines and reviews of Europe. These are now numerous, and we have made such arrangements as will enable us to receive an extensive collection of them, without regard to denomination, at the earliest possible period. With this view, no labor or expense will be spared. These selections will be carefully made, with a reference solely to the merit of the papers, and their tendency to advance the interests of pure evangelical religion. No article which can afford grounds of offence to any orthodox Protestant denomination, will, at any time, be admitted. The general principles of the Christian Observer, or any paper defined as a standard by which we will not be guided. It is, however, distinctly stated, that we will not attempt to make the publication subservient to the purposes of any particular denomination. We shall select from Presbyterian or Episcopal, Methodist or Baptist writers, according as their papers shall best answer the avowed purposes of the publication.

With a view to the number of theological journals, especially in Great Britain, and see the ability with which most of the prominent topics of the day are made subservient to religious instruction, it is impossible to deny that the interests of our holy religion have received from the periodical press a most powerful support; and while it will be seen to be desirable that the influence of this knowledge and talent should extend to every family in our country, it will seem to be almost necessary to the clergyman who is anxious to discharge the duties of his sacred office with knowledge as well as zeal.

Having access to all the sources of literary information, we shall be able to give our readers an early account of every new work which will tend to practical improvement, or increase the stock of theological learning.

Such a Magazine would be valuable in any country—but in one of so rapid a growth as ours, where we are from necessity so far behind the literature of Europe, it must be of peculiar importance. So strongly does this now appear to us, that we are astonished that necessity had not earlier led to its publication. For several years past the Museum, a literary journal of great merit, has been published with much success, in this city—and a Medical work, to be compiled in the same way, is just announced. Perhaps this project has been delayed by the republication, entire, of the Christian Observer. This excellent and popular work will no longer be reprinted here, and we shall make very copious selections from it.

A wide field of religious intelligence will be open to us, and we shall faithfully collect from it what is most important, and present it in a form as much condensed as propriety will permit.

Each monthly number of our work will contain three or four times as much matter as the Christian Observer, and will be printed in a style of great neatness. The early numbers will be adorned with engravings which are now preparing expressly for the work; and if its success enable us to do so, we shall continue to present a plate with every number. The expenses will be great, but we look to the religious public generally for a cordial support in our important enterprise.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Six dollars a year, if paid in advance.

Seven dollars and a half, if not in advance.

No subscription can be discontinued until all arrears have been paid—but the publisher reserves to himself the right of retaining the numbers in his own possession as collateral security.—The numbers will generally appear early in the month.

E. LITTELL,

No. 88, Chestnut-street, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received in Boston, by Mr. A. H. HASKELL, at the Corner Library, No. 11, Market-street.

JUST published, and for sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, No. 50 Cornhill, and MARSH & CAPEN, 362 Washington Street.—The Grand Theme of the Gospel Ministry. A Sermon, preached at the dedication of the Unitarian Church, in Concord, (Ms.) Dec. 6, 1826. By SAMUEL GREEN, pastor of the Union Church, Essex Street, Boston. Sept. 7.

JUST received and for sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, No. 50, Cornhill.—Scripture Questions, designed principally for Adult Bible Classes. By George Bush, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Indianapolis, (Ind.) 62 or 64 pages. This work see Recorder & Telegraph for August 3d, 1837.

Dr. Porter's Sermon before the Pastoral Association, May 24th, 1827. The Christian Almanac for 1828.

Nettleton's Village Hymns, by hundred, doz. or single.

Father Clement, a Roman Catholic Story. By author of "Decision." "Profession not Principle," &c. Sept. 7.

MARIA'S REWARD; or the Voice of the Dead. By the author of Jane and her Teacher, &c. &c. Approved and recommended by the Board of Managers of the Hartford County Sabbath School Union.

Also, the Lottery Ticket, in neat binding.—Profession is not Principle.—Choice Gleanings by Mrs. Sherwood. Familiar Lectures between Mrs. Taylor & her daughter, Pierre and his Family.—For sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132, Washington-street. Sept. 7.

WOODBRIDGE'S GEOGRAPHICAL WORKS.

Published by the subscriber, (first published in 1821) upon a new plan, with an improved Atlas of seven maps and two Charts.—Also for sale the Universal Geography, Ancient and Modern, with an Atlas—Also Mrs. Williams' Geography for Beginners with an Atlas of six Maps.—For sale at the publisher's prices by JAMES W. HUBBARD, No. 9, N. 9th Street, and the Booksellers generally throughout the United States. August 27.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, DRUGS, &c.

DAVID & JOHN HENSHAW, & Co. No. 32, India-street, (near the head of Central Wharf) have for sale, a very large assortment of Surgeon's Instruments, Drugs, Paints, Dyestuffs, Window Glass, &c. at very low prices.—Gentlemen wishing to purchase, are respectfully invited to call. 6m August 24.

PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE.

AN easy and elegant Running Hand, in 12 lessons, by Samuel Adams Aikin, at the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Writing Room, over Guild & Jones' store, corner of Broad-field Lane and Common street.

Terms, \$2 25 in advance, Stationary included.

Every scholar taught to make a good Pen.

Mr. Aikin's fourth term in this city, the present season, commenced Tuesday, Aug. 28. Applications will be received at the school room. He will give his attention to pupils at any hour from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M. It will be expected that those who can conveniently, will attend in the